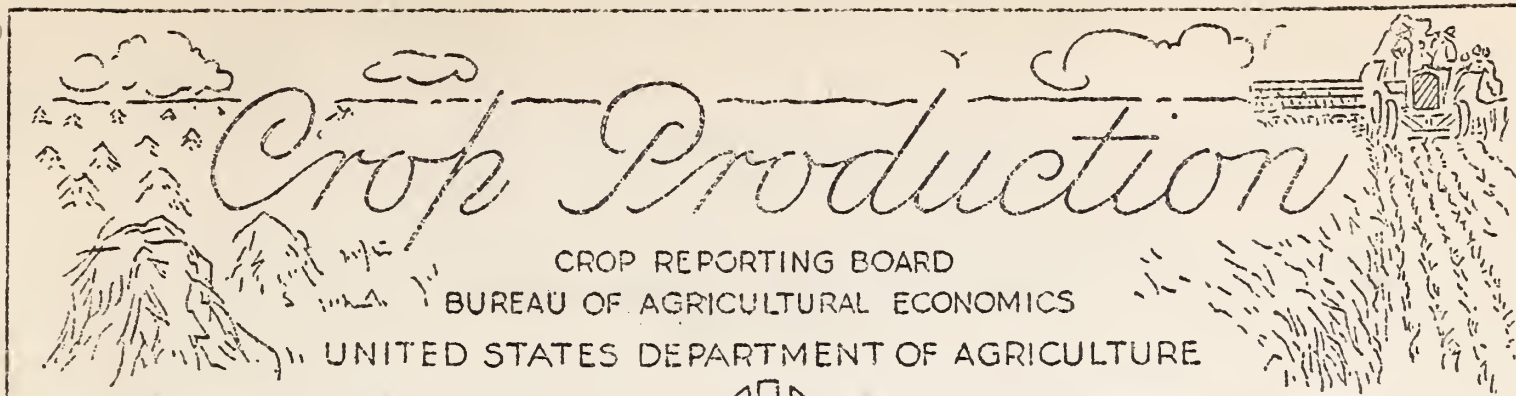


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Release: April 10, 1952



3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

APRIL 1, 1952

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

YEAR	WINTER WHEAT			RYE	PASTURE
	Percent <sup>1/</sup>	Yield per	Production	CONDITION	CONDITION
	not harvested	seeded acre	(1,000	APRIL 1	APRIL 1
	for grain	(bushels)	bushels)	(percent)	(percent)
Average 1941-50	10.1	15.9	799,977	86	83
1951	28.7	11.6	645,469	83	80
1952	<u>2/</u> 9.7	<u>2/</u> 16.8	<u>2/</u> 946,845	87	82

#### GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS APRIL 1

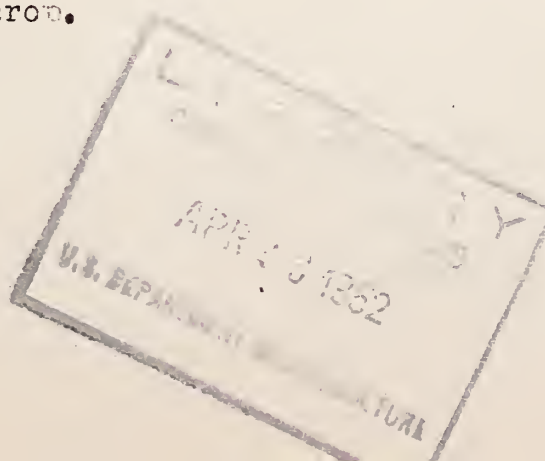
CROP	Average 1941-50		1951		1952	
	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000
	<sup>3/</sup>	bushels	<sup>3/</sup>	bushels	<sup>3/</sup>	bushels
Corn for grain...	47.1	1,263,697	47.9	1,323,306	40.3	1,067,779
Wheat.....	21.9	226,697	21.3	217,111	20.4	201,500
Oats.....	36.8	476,528	38.6	544,347	39.2	516,603
Barley.....	<u>4/</u> 28.5	<u>4/</u> 80,316	29.4	89,268	30.7	78,131
Rye.....	<u>4/</u> 18.8	<u>4/</u> 4,508	18.3	3,899	15.9	3,412
Flaxseed.....	<u>4/</u> 17.8	<u>4/</u> 7,902	18.1	7,269	26.3	8,886
Soybeans.....	<u>4/</u> 19.2	<u>4/</u> 38,732	16.1	48,085	21.2	59,603

<sup>1/</sup> Percent of seeded acreage.

<sup>2/</sup> Indicated April 1, 1952.

<sup>3/</sup> Percent of previous year's crop.

<sup>4/</sup> Short-time average.



CROP PRODUCTION, APRIL 1, 1952  
 (Continued)

CROP	CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION <sup>1/</sup>			
	Average	1949	1950	Indicated
	1940-49			1951
	Thousand boxes			
Oranges and Tangerines...	102,986	108,465	121,610	122,900
Grapefruit.....	50,852	36,500	46,580	40,400
Lemons.....	12,993	11,560	13,400	12,600

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1951	1952	Average	1951	1952
	1941-50			1941-50		
	Million pounds			Millions		
February.....	8,349	8,527	8,700	4,704	5,173	5,716
March.....	9,649	9,690	9,679	6,160	6,156	6,441
Jan.-Mar. Incl.....	26,669	27,177	27,226	15,097	16,399	17,566

<sup>1/</sup> Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

APPROVED:

*C. J. McCormick*

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF APRIL 1, 1952

Spring work and vegetative development was retarded during March in the main agricultural areas, as in the past two years, by mostly unfavorable weather and wet fields. Snow had mostly disappeared by April 1, except in northern New England, the upper Great Lakes area, adjacent portions of North and South Dakota, and in the western Mountain States. But fields were still wet from melting snow and March rains, so that preparation of seed beds and seeding of spring crops made less than usual progress. The situation was not regarded as serious in most areas. Early April weather has already helped to rectify the situation, and the high degree of mechanization of farms enables farmers to make rapid progress, once they are able to get started. Fall sown grains, meadows and pastures were slowly emerging from winter dormancy in northerly latitudes, showing mostly good survival and favorable prospects. Soil moisture is generally satisfactory to abundant and the mountain snowpack promises ample irrigation water, except for New Mexico and portions of adjacent States to the north and east.

Winter wheat survived the critical March period in promising condition. The April 1 estimate of 947 million bushels is nearly 29 million more than forecast on December 1, 1951, reflecting smaller abandonment than previously expected in higher yielding areas and improved yield prospects. The poorest situation is in New Mexico and southeastern Colorado, where abandonment will be heavy because of the shortage of soil moisture. Soil moisture conditions are also critical in the Texas and Oklahoma panhandles where current moisture continues to be the limiting factor. In central and northern Great Plains wheat areas, prospects have improved. Abandonment is likely to be slightly above normal in some Ohio and Northeastern wheat areas, because of lack of winter snow cover and alternate freezing and thawing. In the Pacific Northwest and virtually all other areas, prospects are good to excellent. Less than the usual amount of grazing has been afforded by wheat fields this season.

Farm stocks of feed grains on April 1 were much smaller than average. They totaled about a third less than the 1949 peak tonnage for April 1 and about a sixth less than a year earlier. In terms of supply per animal unit to be fed grain, the April 1 total of feed grains on farms was smallest since 1948 and smaller than in all but 2 of the last 15 years. Current farm stocks of corn, at 1,068 million bushels, are smaller than on any April 1 of the past 3 years; in fact smaller than in 12 of the last 15 years. Oats stocks on farms, at 517 million bushels are, however, larger than average, though a little smaller than a year ago. The 78 million bushels of barley is nearly up to average, although an eighth less than on April 1, 1951. Nearly 31 million tons of feed grains disappeared from farms in the January-March quarter, reflecting heavier than usual feeding to livestock, as market receipts were considerably less than in the same quarter of 1951. Farm stocks of nearly 202 million bushels of wheat are 7 percent less than last April 1 and nearly an eighth below average. The indicated disappearance of about 859 million bushels of wheat from farms since harvest is relatively small for the period. Rye stocks of 3.4 million bushels are below average and less than a year ago. The 60 million bushels of soybeans still on farms April 1 are the largest in the 10 years of record, despite the second-heaviest movement from farms in the January-March quarter.

Vegetative development was retarded a little by cool weather, particularly after mid-March. New seedings and old hay meadows appear to have wintered well, with little damage. Pastures were furnishing little grazing, except in the South. But both meadows and pastures had ample soil moisture and were ready to make rapid



CROP REPORT

as of  
April 1, 1952

CROP REPORTING BOARD

growth with warmer weather. Pasture condition, at 82 percent, was 2 points better than a year earlier and only 1 point below average. Western range pastures were reported in the poorest April 1 condition since 1937, with grazing restricted because of snow in northern areas, continued dryness in the Southwest and delayed new growth generally. Heavy feeding has reduced hay and feed stocks in many range areas, but has maintained ranch cattle and sheep in fair to average condition.

Fall-sown barley appears to have survived about normally, but fall-sown oats have been damaged severely in parts of the Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina area, especially in late-sown fields. This may result in extensive spring seeding in that area. Spring seeding was completed a little late in Oklahoma, but in Kansas it was less than half done and in Nebraska barely started on April 1. This delay may limit oats and barley seedings there and result in a shift to corn and sorghums. In areas farther north there is still ample time for spring seeding. In California, northern portions have had too much rain, fields are wet and spring work is delayed. In Texas corn planting made about usual progress and planting of grain sorghum extended to the northern border. Some peanuts were planted in the southern Texas area, and flax is in bloom there. Preparations for and seeding of rice were about on schedule in most areas. Condition of early potatoes in the 10 Southern States and California, at 82 percent, is 3 points above average for April 1. Harvest of the winter crop is about completed in Florida. Prospects are good in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, but some delay from planting difficulties in some parts and cool weather had delayed potatoes along the Atlantic Seaboard, also in California. Rye condition, at 87 percent, is one point above average for April 1.

With farm flocks 2 percent larger than in March 1951, egg production in March was 5 percent larger; it was 5 percent above the March average. The rate of lay was also higher than last March and one egg per hen above average. Chicks on farms of this year's hatching numbered about a tenth more than either last year or average, reflecting an early hatching season, but not necessarily a larger chicken crop this year. Milk production increased seasonally during March. The total for the month was about the same as in March 1951, but lower than in 7 of the last 10 years. Production per cow was larger than on any April 1 before 1950, but slightly lower than in the last 2 years. The proportion of cows in herds being milked was relatively low.

Fruit prospects at this early stage appeared rather good generally. The condition of peaches in the 10 Southern States was slightly better than average and much better than a year ago, despite some frost damage in Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Peaches had generally passed the bloom stage in most of the South and were in full bloom in Illinois. Some freeze damage had also occurred in New York, New Jersey, Kansas and other areas. The late spring was regarded as favorable for fruit prospects in most of the northern areas, tending to limit possible freeze damage later this spring. Citrus crops maintained earlier prospects during March. For the entire producing areas, the orange crop is slightly larger than last season and a fifth above average, but grapefruit production is an eighth less than last season and a fifth below average. The aggregate production of truck crops during the 1952 winter season was 7 percent less than the previous winter, but 3 percent above average. Indicated spring commercial truck crop tonnage for fresh market is expected to be slightly less than last spring, but above average. Sharp reductions from last year are likely for celery, cucumbers, tomatoes, snap beans, green peppers and cauliflower, but there will be more early spring onions, lettuce, carrots and cabbage.



WINTER WHEAT: The 1952 winter wheat crop is forecast at 947 million bushels. A production of this size would exceed the 1951 crop of 645 million bushels by 47 percent and would be nearly one-fifth larger than the average of 800 million bushels. With continued favorable prospects in most areas, except in the Southwest, production prospects since last December 1 have improved 29 million bushels, — or about 3 percent. Current prospects are based upon an appraisal of the April 1 condition of the crop as reported by individual growers, on moisture reserves, winter survival of plants and other factors affecting crop production.

Snow and rain during the winter and early spring, has built up a good reserve of soil moisture for wheat in most sections of the country. The notable exception is an area covering New Mexico, much of the important Texas wheat producing areas, western and Panhandle counties of Oklahoma, southern Colorado and extreme southwestern Kansas. Although surface soil moisture in southwestern Kansas is limited, subsoil moisture supply is mostly good. In much of the remainder of this dry area, subsequent growth and maturity of the crop will depend primarily upon timely and sufficient rainfall. Loss of seeded acreage expected in New Mexico and Texas is placed at 70 and 35 percent, respectively. Total abandonment and diversion of wheat acreage for the Nation is indicated at 5.4 million acres. Last year 16.0 million acres were lost and diverted. The forecast of yield, at 16.8 bushels per seeded acre for the current crop, compares with yields of 11.6 bushels in 1951 and 14.1 bushels in 1950. The 10-year average yield is 15.9 bushels per seeded acre.

In the North Central States prospective yields have improved since December 1 and on April 1 the outlook was generally very favorable. Some loss of seeded acreage has resulted from water standing in low spots and from "heaving", but abandonment is expected to be less than last year. Growth of plants to date has been slow, but with the favorable moisture situation prevailing, progress will be rapid with warmer weather.

The winter wheat crop in Nebraska survived the winter in generally excellent condition. Moisture at seeding time last fall was adequate and the situation has continued extremely favorable during the winter and early spring. Spring growth has started in southern Nebraska with fields beginning to "green up" even in western areas.

In Kansas the expected crop of nearly 236 million bushels would be the third largest of record, exceeded only by the 1931 and 1947 crops of 252 and 287 million bushels, respectively, and accounts for a fourth of the U. S. total. Wheat was seeded last fall under favorable moisture conditions in all sections of Kansas, except the extreme southwestern area. Most farmers seeded later than usual and although top growth was not heavy last fall, stands were satisfactory and plants tillered well. The crop wintered satisfactorily with loss of seeded acreage small except in southwestern counties where drought and wind damage has resulted in rather heavy abandonment. The crop generally is in good to excellent condition over the entire State, although insects have been observed in a few fields and "brown spots" are showing in some scattered areas.

Soil moisture reserves are excellent in the important north central and central areas of Oklahoma, with wheat stands and root systems good. Prospects are less favorable in extreme southwestern and northwestern Oklahoma, but if sufficient moisture is received soon, these areas can still produce a good crop.



# CROP REPORT

as of

April 1, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

April 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Greenbugs are present in scattered areas, but not so numerous as on this date the past two years. Many farmers are spraying fields of heaviest infestation. The Texas crop depends much on current rainfall, as soil moisture under the crop is deficient. Wheat in the High Plains has shown some improvement in the past month, but in the South and Low Rolling Plains sections, drought, high winds, and dust storms have caused prospects to deteriorate. In Colorado, root development of the crop is very good with the supply of subsoil moisture generally satisfactory to excellent. Relatively heavy abandonment is expected in the extreme southeastern counties.

Wheat has emerged from winter dormancy in the South Atlantic and East South Central States with generally satisfactory stands and is making healthy, vigorous growth. Much of the adverse affects due to the dry early fall and resulting late seedings have been overcome. Abandonment plus diversion to uses other than for grain are reported as near normal for the area. Prospective yields in the Carolinas and Georgia are below the record high levels attained a year ago, but are above average.

In extreme northern areas of the country--Wisconsin, Minnesota, Montana, parts of Idaho, South Dakota, and Wyoming--winter wheat was mostly under snow on April 1. Soil moisture supplies are extremely favorable for spring growth in these areas. Relatively light abandonment and yields generally above average are indicated. In the Pacific Northwest, winter killing was light. The moisture situation is very favorable and prospects for the crop are good.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of wheat on farms April 1 totaled 201,500,000 bushels compared with 217,111,000 bushels a year ago, and the 10-year average of 226,697,000 bushels. Current farm stocks are equivalent to 20.4 percent of the previous year's wheat crop, compared with 21.3 percent on April 1 last year and the 10-year average of 21.9 percent.

During the January-March quarter of 1952, the disappearance of wheat from farms was 138 million bushels compared with 119 million bushels during the corresponding period last year and the 10-year average of 150 million bushels. Between July 1, 1951 and April 1, 1952, total disappearance of wheat from farms was 859 million bushels compared with 868 million bushels during the same period a year earlier.

In the North Central States farm stocks of wheat on April 1 amounted to 130,434,000 bushels, with North Dakota holding 72,468,000, or 56 percent, of the total for the region. In the Western States farm stocks were 61,474,000 bushels. The 38,215,000 bushels held on Montana farms were about 62 percent of the farm holdings in the 11 Western States. The combined stocks in North Dakota and Montana were 55 percent of the April 1 farm holdings in the United States. These two States, together with Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota, had 75 percent of the April 1 farm stocks of the Nation.



CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: A total of 1,068 million bushels of corn remained in farm storage on April 1. These stocks are nearly a sixth below average, nearly a fifth less than a year ago, and only about 61 percent as large as the April 1, 1949 record stocks. The decline in farm reserves of corn from a year ago reflects heavy feeding since harvest, largely due to farmers' efforts to feed poor quality corn before the weather turned warm. Most of this corn was in the western portion of the Corn Belt. Receipts at principal markets in the January-March quarter were much smaller than in that quarter of 1951. Movement from farms since January 1 is indicated at nearly 851 million bushels, compared with 783 million in the January-March quarter of 1951 and the average of 763 million bushels.

About 848 million bushels of corn remained on farms in the important North Central region. This is over 216 million bushels, or 20 percent, less than on April 1, 1951, and about 17 percent below average. Stocks are about two-thirds as large as a year ago in the West North Central area, where they have been largely reduced to corn that can be stored safely. On the other hand the total for East North Central States is 2 percent larger than a year ago. Most of this corn is of good quality.

In the North Atlantic region, the April 1 stocks of 32 million bushels were about 4 percent smaller than a year ago, but nearly a fourth above average. In the South Atlantic region, April 1 corn stocks of 83 million bushels were average, but 10 million less than the 1951 record total. Stocks in the South Central region, at 100 million bushels, were 29 million bushels less than either last year or the average. In the West, the 4.7 million bushel stocks, while over 15 percent larger than a year ago, were 15 percent below average.

OAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of oats on April 1, 1952, totaled nearly 517 million bushels. This is nearly 28 million bushels less than the 544 million bushels on farms a year ago, but 40 million bushels larger than the 10-year average of 477 million bushels. Disappearance from farms during the January-March quarter of 1952 amounted to 325 million bushels, approximately 10 million bushels below that of the first quarter a year earlier.

In the important North Central States, April 1 farm stocks totaled 461 million bushels, 17 million bushels less than a year ago. These States account for 89 percent of the total U. S. farm stocks. Minnesota leads in the amount of farm stocks, with 94 million bushels, followed by Iowa with 84 million, Wisconsin and South Dakota with 57 million bushels each, and Illinois with 44 million bushels. Approximately 65 percent of the total U. S. farm stocks are found in these five States. Oat stocks are slightly larger than a year ago in the North Atlantic States but substantially smaller in the South Atlantic, South Central, and Western groups of States.

STOCKS ON FARMS -- REVISIONS: Estimated stocks of corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, sorghum grain, flaxseed, soybeans and hay on farms, at the usual periodic report dates, have been revised to conform with revised production in the 1944-50 period. These revised estimates have been published in a 28-page bulletin entitled, Farm Stocks of Grain, Oilseeds and Hay, Revised Estimates, 1944-51. Copies are available upon request to the Secretary of the Crop Reporting Board.



RYE: The April 1 condition of this year's growing crop of rye was 87 percent of normal. This is 4 points above last year and 1 point above the 1941-50 average condition. While much of the rye acreage in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Montana was still snow-covered on April 1, moisture supplies were good in these States as well as in other important rye areas in the North Central and Atlantic regions. However, in Texas and New Mexico rye prospects are poor for the second consecutive year, as a result of moisture shortages. The condition of the growing crop was above average in most important States producing rye for grain. Compared with a year ago, the April 1 condition this year was higher in practically all important rye States with the most notable improvement shown for Kansas and Nebraska.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Rye stocks on farms April 1 this year are estimated at 3,412,000 bushels. These are the fourth lowest April 1 stocks on record back to 1940 and compare with 3,899,000 bushels on farm last year, and the average of 4,508,000 bushels. Six States had 80 percent of the Nation's farm stocks on April 1. Of these, stocks were sharply lower than a year ago in North Dakota, moderately lower in Nebraska and Michigan, but larger in South Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

Disappearance of rye from farms during the January-March 1952 quarter was 3,081,000 bushels, 7 percent more than last year's low disappearance of 2,880,000 bushels, and 27 percent less than the 10-year average of 4,196,000 bushels.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of barley on April 1, 1952 amounted to 78 million bushels. A year earlier there were 89 million bushels still on farms, and the average farm holdings on April 1 for the 7-year (1944-50) period are 80 million bushels. April 1 farm stocks of barley in North Dakota, Minnesota and South Dakota amounted to 48 million bushels, or about 60 percent of the U. S. total.

Disappearance of barley from farms during the January-March 1952 quarter totaled 46 million bushels, or a fifth below the 7-year average for the period.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of soybeans on April 1 are estimated at 59.6 million bushels. This is 11.5 million bushels more than a year ago and the highest April 1 stocks in the 10 years of record. The 8-year (1943-50) average April 1 farm stocks is 38.7 million bushels.

Disappearance from farms for the January-March quarter amounted to about 44 million bushels. This is nearly 10 million bushels less than the record disappearance of January-March 1951 but higher than in any other year. In the first quarter of last year soybeans reached ceiling prices and farmers sold most of their remaining stocks after making allowances for their seed requirements. This year prices are well below ceiling levels and many farmers appear to be holding for possible price increase. Stocks on farms in most States are more than adequate to meet seeding requirements for the 1952 crop.

The North Central States as usual have a large proportion of the farm stocks--over 90 percent of the total. Illinois has about 17 million bushels or 18 percent of its 1951 production. Iowa has unusually heavy stocks, 12.4 million bushels, amounting to 38 percent of the 1951 crop. Most of the remaining stocks in the area are in Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, and Missouri. Stocks are small, as usual, in the South Central States. The total April 1 farm stocks for the area is about 2.5 million bushels equivalent to 9 percent of the 1951 production.



FLAXSEED STOCKS ON FARMS: Flaxseed remaining in farm storages on April 1 is estimated at 8,886,000 bushels. This was about one-fifth larger than the 7,269,000 bushels held on farms a year earlier. A total of 5,345,000 bushels or 60 percent of all farm stored flaxseed was in North Dakota, while three States--Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota--held approximately 97 percent of the total farm stocks in the Nation. Disappearance from farms during the January-March quarter was only three-fourths as large as for the same period a year earlier, chiefly because movement from North Dakota farms was materially less than during the first quarter of 1951.

CITRUS: The orange crop for the 1951-52 season is estimated at 118.4 million boxes--slightly above the 1950-51 crop of 116.8 million boxes and 19 percent above average. The grapefruit total is placed at 40.4 million boxes--13 percent less than last season and 21 percent less than average. California lemons are forecast at 12.6 million boxes--6 percent less than last season and 3 percent below average.

About 57 million boxes of oranges remained for harvest on April 1 this year compared with 60 million still available on April 1 last year. Most of these were Valencias in California and Florida. About 17 million boxes of grapefruit were unharvested on April 1 this year compared with about 14 million on April 1 last year.

Florida weather during March was favorable for the bloom and set of the 1952-53 citrus crops. Warm weather and plenty of moisture brought out a heavy bloom on all varieties and a heavy set of new-crop fruit is expected to hold. Conditions also favored development of the crop being harvested. Weekly marketings of Florida oranges reached record volumes in March but grapefruit movement continues to lag behind last season. To April 1, fresh shipments of grapefruit totaled 2 million boxes more this year than last, but processors had used 4 million boxes less than last season.

In the Lower Valley of Texas trees have continued to develop new wood growth, although irrigation water continues critically short. Scattered showers fell in the area the latter part of March. The late February frosts caused negligible damage except to a few early blossoms. Buds were not injured and trees put out bloom in March.

In California, March was generally favorable for citrus crops. Nearly all citrus areas received much-needed rain and there was no frost damage. However, the weather has been cool and fruits did not make the expected growth in size. Brown rot and water rot have caused some loss to both oranges and lemons. In Arizona, more soil moisture and irrigation water are available than for several years.

PEACHES--10 Southern States: Prospects in the 10 Southern States are generally good with April 1 condition of 72 percent reported. This compares with 65 percent reported a year ago and the April 1 average of 71 percent. The 1949 and 1950 crops were damaged by April freezes. Present crop prospects are good in the Carolinas and Georgia but March freezes damaged the crops in Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

In North Carolina, weather conditions have been very favorable and current prospects point to a good crop this year. In South Carolina, peaches were generally past full bloom by April 1. There has been little or no frost damage to date, although the crop is still subject to injury. Prospects in Georgia indicate good crops in all areas. Weather conditions to April 1 have been favorable for normal development.



**CROP REPORT**as of  
April 1, 1952**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE****BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS****CROP REPORTING BOARD**

Washington, D. C.,

April 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

In Alabama, present prospects point to a good crop after three successive short ones. The blooming period this year was unusually long but no freeze has occurred since the buds started to open. Prospects in Mississippi were favorable on April 1. March was rather cool but there were no freezes or killing frosts to damage the crop. In Arkansas, peaches bloomed quite early this year. Damage from March freezes was mainly confined to the Clarksville and Northwest areas. Although many buds and blooms were killed, the set of buds was so heavy that a number of orchards in these areas still have fair prospects. Prospects in the Crowley Ridge and Nashville areas are still quite promising. In Louisiana, freezing temperatures in early November 1951 caused some damage. A few trees were lost while others were left in a weakened condition. The setback from the November freeze and the cool nights throughout most of March have retarded the development of peaches. In Oklahoma, some varieties in the Southeast started blooming in early March while in the Northern areas some late varieties were not blooming until April 1. Freezing temperatures in late March destroyed a large number of blooms. Prospects in Texas are rather poor because of freeze damage in late February and late March in most important producing areas.

**EARLY POTATOES:** Condition of early potatoes in the 10 Southern States and California is reported at 82 percent of normal, compared with the April 1, 1951 condition of 83 percent and the 10-year April 1 average of 79 percent.

Harvest of the winter crop in Florida nears completion. While yields from this acreage were considerably below those of last year, they were generally satisfactory. Harvest of the Hastings crop should reach volume proportion by mid-April. Condition of this crop is very good. In Texas, yields from the winter acreage were about average but the early spring crop was reduced by frosts and a shortage of irrigation water.

In the Carolinas, excessive rains and cool weather have delayed the crop and made it difficult to secure even stands. There has been considerable replanting of the commercial acreage in North Carolina and this crop will be much later than usual. The Georgia crop has also been retarded by cool, wet weather. Condition of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana crops is very good. Harvest of the commercial acreage in south Alabama is expected to begin about mid-April and reach volume movement the last week of this month. Arkansas potatoes have also been delayed as soils have been cold and wet.

The California crop has not made normal progress due to cold weather during the first three weeks of March. However, present weather is favorable for the growth and development of early potatoes. It will be April 15 to 20 before digging for carlot shipment begins.

**PASTURES:** Pasture development over the country was somewhat delayed by below-average temperatures in March, but with soil moisture conditions generally favorable, prospects for spring pasture are excellent. The condition of farm pastures on April 1 was 82 percent of normal, 2 points above a year ago, but 1 point below the 10-year average for that date. Pasture conditions were average or better in all regions except the South Central and West, and above a year ago in all sections of the country.

In the Southern States where livestock are already on green feed, pastures were about average for April 1 in the South Atlantic States but 9 points below average in the South Central States. In the lower Atlantic Seaboard States pasture feed was much improved over a year ago, especially Georgia, and above average for April 1. Mild open weather with ample moisture has promoted abundant grass growth in these States.



In the eastern and central Gulf Coast States, pastures were about average for April 1, and in Alabama and Louisiana were much better than a year ago. However, in Texas pasture condition was only 1 point above last year's very low April 1 condition and 18 points below the 10-year average for that date. Light March rains brought relief in some areas but subsoil moisture is short and frequent additional rains are needed. New Mexico pastures also needed rain, with reported conditions far below both last April 1 and average for the date. Arizona pastures, however, are in excellent condition with adequate moisture. In the West Coast States, grass growth has been slowed by cold weather, but favorable moisture conditions offer excellent prospects for livestock feed with the advent of warm weather.

Farm pasture feed made little progress during March in the Northern section of the country from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Coast, with some areas still snow-covered. Though pastures in Southern portions of the area were greening, they were furnishing livestock little feed as yet, except for limited wheat and rye pasture. In range areas, grazing was restricted by March storms and snow cover. Continued freezing and thawing has caused heaving and some damage to new pasture seedlings in the Northern States. However, with moisture supplies generally ample, prospects for pasture feed with the coming of warmer weather are generally good.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production increased seasonally during March. March production on all farms is estimated at 9,679 million pounds, almost the same as a year ago, but lower than for the same month in 7 of the past 10 years. This was equivalent to an average of 2.0 pounds of milk per day per person, the lowest for the month since 1935 when feed shortages severely curtailed production.

Milk production per cow in crop reporter's herds climbed about seasonally during March, and on April 1 averaged 17.27 pounds per cow. This was slightly lower than on the same date in either of the past two years, but higher than on any April 1 prior to 1950. In all regions, production per cow was rather close to the last year's level, but substantially above the 10-year average for the date. Increase over average ranged from 5 percent in the South Central States to 15 percent in the South Atlantic area. Milk cows reported in production on April 1 averaged 70.2 percent of the total number of milk cows in herd, the lowest for the date since 1948, though only a trifle below the percentage milked a year ago. In the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Western regions, the percentage of cows milked approached the highest level of recent years. In the North Central States, it was above average, but in the South Central area, it was substantially below average, and the lowest since 1946.

The ranking milk production States in March were Wisconsin with 1,348 million pounds, Minnesota with 771 million pounds, and California with 522 million pounds. In Wisconsin, Minnesota, and a majority of other Northern States for which data are available, milk production was less than for March a year ago. On the other hand, in South Central States other than Mississippi and Texas production this March exceeded that a year ago. In comparison with the average March production during the 1941-50 period, milk output this year was higher in most Northeastern, Great Lake, and Southeastern States, but smaller in the main Cornbelt, Great Plains, and Northern Rocky Mountain States.



ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/									
: March :					: March :				
State	Average :	March :	Feb. :	March :	State	Average :	March :	Feb. :	March :
1941-50 :	1951 :	1952 :	1952 :	1952 :	1941-50 :	1951 :	1952 :	1952 :	1952 :
Million pounds					Million pounds				
N.J.	91	102	92	100	S.C	48	53	46	52
Pa.	447	500	455	497	Ky.	147	156	144	165
Ohio	396	434	384	444	Tenn.	158	165	146	167
Ind.	277	277	262	286	Ala.	102	111	101	118
Ill.	451	432	367	415	Miss.	103	116	87	98
Mich.	444	476	421	474	Okla.	197	168	152	170
Wis.	1,288	1,371	1,150	1,348	Texas	334	330	273	318
Minn.	812	813	667	771	Mont.	51	42	34	37
Iowa	540	488	372	434	Idaho	104	96	82	93
No.	287	314	261	293	Utah	55	57	54	58
N.Dak.	158	132	122	136	Wash.	162	158	139	164
S.Dak.	128	111	90	106	Oreg.	106	97	75	96
Nebr.	203	180	153	174	Calif.	491	523	446	522
Kans.	239	223	187	205					
Va.	129	164	143	161	U.S.	9,649	9,690	8,700	9,679
N.C.	118	135	129	135					
1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.									

GRAIN AND OTHER CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: On April 1, the quantity of grain and other concentrates fed per milk cow in crop reporters' herds averaged 6.27 pounds per day, the second highest for the date in 9 years of record. This rate of feeding compares with 6.28 pounds on April 1 a year ago, and a range from 5.45 pounds to 6.24 pounds for the date in the preceding 7 years. Stormy March weather in many sections encouraged continuation of heavy concentrate feeding. In a few areas the low quality of available concentrates appears to have resulted in increased feeding rates. In some places, feed supplies are reported tight but milk cows have been fed rather liberally.

The cost of concentrate rations fed to milk cows in March was the second highest on record for the month, having been exceeded only in 1948. In milk-selling areas, the concentrate rations fed to milk cows were valued at \$3.87 per hundred pounds and in cream-selling areas \$3.45 per hundred pounds. These were 9 percent and 7 percent, respectively, above the March 1951 value. The relationship between dairy product prices and concentrate ration costs in March this year were not particularly favorable. The milk-feed price ration, at 1.27, was unchanged from the previous two years and practically the same as the 20-year average for March. The butterfat-feed price ratio, at 22.6 was slightly more favorable than the 21.7 a year ago, but about 5 percent below the 20-year average for March.

Regionally, April 1 quantity of grain fed per milk cow reached new highs in the Western States, where cold, stormy weather prevailed in late March, and in the South Atlantic States. In the North Atlantic region, the previous high rate of feeding during the 9-year period was equalled this year. The grain-feeding rate in the North Central States was only a little below the previous record high for the date. In the South Central States, the amount fed per cow on April 1 was down slightly from that of February 1 and appreciably less than a year ago, although still higher than in other years. As usual, April 1 rates of feeding were highest in the North Atlantic region where milk cows received a daily average of 7.6 pounds of grain and other concentrates per cow,



POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 6,441,000,000 eggs in March--5 percent above both March last year and the 1941-50 average. Egg Production was above that of last year in all areas of the country. It was up 6 percent in the North Atlantic and West, 5 percent in the North Central, 3 percent in the South Atlantic, and 1 percent in the South Central States. Egg production for the first quarter of this year was 7 percent larger than for the same quarter last year and 16 percent above average.

The rate of egg production in March was 17.7 eggs per layer, a record high for the month, compared with 17.4 last year and the average of 16.4 eggs. The rate was at a record level in the North Central States. It was above that of last year in all areas of the country except the South Atlantic where it showed no change. Increases from last year were 4 percent in the East North Central, and 2 percent in all other areas except the South Atlantic States. The rate of lay for the first quarter of this year was 46.7 eggs compared with 44.8 last year and the average of 39.2 eggs.

The Nation's farm flock averaged 363,214,000 layers in March--2 percent more than in March last year. Numbers of layers were up from last year in all areas of the country except the South Central where they decreased 1 percent. Increases from last year were 5 percent in the North Atlantic and West, 3 percent in the West North Central and South Atlantic and 1 percent in the East North Central States. The decrease in layers from March 1 to April 1 was 5 percent, the same as last year, compared with 4 percent for the 10-year average. On April 1 there were 2 percent more layers on farms than a year ago.

Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms April 1 are estimated at 219,353,000--9 percent more than a year ago and the average. Young chicken holdings were above last year in all regions of the country except the West North Central where they were 1 percent below last year. Increases from last year were 14 percent in the South Atlantic and South Central, 11 percent in the North Atlantic, 10 percent in the East North Central and 6 percent in the Western States. April 1 is too early in the season to determine the size of the chicken crop. The larger holdings on April 1 indicate an earlier hatching season, but not necessarily a larger chicken crop this year. Farmers' intentions on February 1 to buy 10 percent fewer chicks this year and the present very unfavorable egg-feed price relationship would indicate reduced hatchings for flock replacements during the remainder of the season.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-March averaged 33.9 cents per dozen compared with 43.7 cents a year earlier and with 31.6 cents in mid-March, 1950. Farm egg prices decreased 0.7 cents a dozen during the month ending March 15 which is about the average seasonal decline. Egg markets were steady to firm during March. Prices advanced  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  cents on large and 2 to 6 cents on mediums during the month. Egg prices strengthened during the last week of the month.

Chicken prices on March 15 averaged 25.0 cents per pound live weight, compared with 25.7 cents in mid-February and with 28.9 cents in mid-March 1951. Markets were irregular during March. Light supplies of roasters were often short of trade needs, but offerings of other classes, especially broilers and fryers were generally fully ample to trade needs.

## CROP REPORT

as of  
April 1, 1952

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

April 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Farm turkey prices averaged 34.5 cents per pound live weight in mid-March compared with 36.1 cents in mid-February and with the 1951 mid-March price of 35.3 cents. Turkey markets turned weaker during March but the market tone was firm at the end of the month. Prices at New York City, declined  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 cents on ice packed 6 to 10 pound hens and were unchanged to  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent lower on 10 to 16 pound dry packed hens. Increased offerings of dressed turkeys were freely offered, although there was a tendency toward closer holdings at the close. Quick frozen supplies were burdensome.

The mid-March cost of the United States poultry ration was \$4.24 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.00 a year ago. The egg-feed price relationship is the most unfavorable in the 29 years of record. Compared with last year, the chicken-feed and turkey-feed price ratios are also very unfavorable.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS  
AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, APRIL 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
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HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, APRIL 1

	Thousands						
1941-50 (Av.)	48,740	72,580	108,514	34,014	71,025	33,795	368,666
1951	55,389	68,343	96,536	32,913	58,815	34,038	346,034
1952	57,330	69,445	99,403	34,041	58,004	35,575	353,798

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS, APRIL 1

	Thousands						
1941-50 (Av.)	28,020	37,235	44,850	26,500	46,759	16,964	200,329
1951	37,155	43,364	40,873	24,069	37,236	18,735	201,432
1952	41,186	47,577	40,646	27,396	42,593	19,950	219,353

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, APRIL 1

	Number						
1941-50 (Av.)	59.8	58.3	58.1	55.6	56.1	58.7	57.8
1951	58.2	58.9	59.4	57.8	58.0	58.9	58.7
1952	59.2	59.8	59.9	58.2	58.2	59.4	59.3

CROP REPORTING BOARD



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

**CROP REPORT**      **CROP REPORTING BOARD**

Washington, D. C.,  
April 10, 1952  
3:00 P.M. (D.S.T.)

as of  
April 1, 1952

WINTER WHEAT

RYE

State	Production			Condition April 1		
	Average	1951	Indicated	Average	1951	1952
	1941-50		1952	1941-50		
	Thousand bushels			Percent		
N.Y.	8,394	10,175	11,578	90	89	89
N.J.	1,481	2,106	1,766	90	85	89
Pa.	18,516	18,832	17,856	86	84	82
Ohio	46,901	34,308	47,733	89	82	88
Ind.	29,784	23,529	32,676	89	80	91
Ill.	26,939	33,383	36,385	90	92	93
Mich.	24,571	30,800	36,675	90	92	91
Wis.	693	686	704	89	95	93
Minn.	1,968	1,462	1,242	86	90	91
Iowa	3,910	1,974	3,439	91	88	92
Mo.	20,644	22,406	24,320	84	85	91
N. Dak.	---	---	---	81	83	84
S. Dak.	3,590	6,316	5,610	84	85	89
Nebr.	69,013	57,232	101,354	85	83	91
Kans.	197,903	126,113	235,848	86	70	91
Del.	1,178	1,189	1,037	91	89	90
Md.	6,402	5,371	4,760	89	86	92
Va.	7,661	7,497	6,254	88	87	88
W. Va.	1,452	1,073	1,015	88	82	88
N.C.	6,693	8,763	8,113	86	86	90
S.C.	2,934	3,500	3,564	80	84	81
Ga.	2,162	1,794	1,740	81	69	86
Ky.	5,173	3,568	3,423	88	80	82
Tenn.	4,405	3,032	3,062	87	80	86
Ala.	209	126	117	---	---	---
Miss.	244	75	166	---	---	---
Ark.	367	279	330	---	---	---
Okla.	71,737	38,902	79,820	79	65	83
Tex.	60,347	17,307	34,600	78	43	47
Mont.	27,974	29,348	37,950	85	90	86
Idaho	18,782	16,698	20,614	91	92	93
Wyo.	4,021	5,112	7,434	86	87	92
Colo.	34,872	33,250	58,464	84	69	87
N. Mex.	3,800	786	945	1/78	55	65
Ariz.	571	572	550	---	---	---
Utah	4,977	5,814	6,336	91	96	91
Nev.	141	112	145	---	---	---
Wash.	49,953	60,032	71,604	91	87	94
Oreg.	18,620	22,214	24,778	90	97	95
Calif.	10,920	9,741	12,883	81	78	82
U.S.	799,977	645,469	946,845	86	83	87

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORT  
as of  
April 1, 1952

CROP REPORTING BOARD  
Washington, D. C.,  
April 10, 1952  
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1									
State	Corn for grain			Wheat			Oats		
	Average	1951	1952	Average	1951	1952	Average	1951	1952
	1941-50			1941-50			1941-50		
Thousand bushels									
Maine	18	14	13	-----	-----	-----	1,264	1,071	2,006
N.H.	34	38	34	-----	-----	-----	83	72	72
Vt.	38	69	54	-----	-----	-----	476	392	472
Mass.	103	90	135	-----	-----	-----	52	58	56
R.I.	16	15	15	-----	-----	-----	9	9	10
Conn.	130	113	94	-----	-----	-----	52	53	50
N.Y.	2,566	4,579	3,719	1,981	2,609	1,651	9,305	11,748	12,322
N.J.	2,784	4,051	4,111	258	319	316	436	502	541
Pa.	20,275	24,237	23,735	3,770	3,417	3,013	9,275	10,585	11,642
Ohio.	65,948	73,827	62,412	6,284	5,592	2,573	15,091	12,477	16,993
Ind.	90,416	96,355	104,845	2,656	1,610	706	14,716	15,860	14,754
Ill.	205,213	200,120	210,153	2,297	829	668	46,327	51,360	44,088
Mich.	21,000	26,748	29,812	5,552	5,637	4,004	20,928	21,791	24,073
Wis.	24,344	26,993	25,554	882	938	668	43,534	56,726	57,321
Minn.	86,315	79,880	62,512	8,301	5,895	6,007	70,683	81,157	93,616
Iowa	295,959	277,981	191,700	945	436	332	82,081	119,055	84,128
Mo.	61,072	79,473	53,933	2,378	1,427	1,563	15,029	15,711	9,708
N.Dak.	3,240	4,488	1,960	57,855	65,713	72,468	33,244	32,094	31,814
S.Dak.	39,602	40,302	18,720	17,090	14,065	27,485	39,704	43,904	57,019
Nebr.	102,139	120,780	69,009	14,066	16,812	6,388	23,148	22,887	23,718
Kans.	25,538	37,607	17,846	34,206	19,587	7,567	9,655	5,645	4,017
Del.	1,720	2,738	2,347	83	26	36	23	34	51
Md.	6,351	6,967	6,212	468	413	269	328	400	396
Va.	14,605	16,542	14,858	1,182	812	750	826	919	1,012
W.Va.	3,851	2,862	2,206	365	317	258	659	588	480
N.C.	25,644	31,407	27,433	1,178	587	1,052	1,539	2,103	2,283
S.C.	10,645	13,574	10,609	229	89	210	1,638	2,847	1,532
Ga.	18,062	17,082	17,163	245	108	108	1,243	902	721
Fla.	1,819	1,383	1,880	-----	-----	-----	18	14	30
Ky.	30,248	30,014	29,193	298	74	107	438	364	342
Tenn.	25,037	27,791	20,509	365	259	121	718	717	615
Ala.	18,771	20,484	14,943	19	12	8	534	323	164
Miss.	17,201	18,764	12,747	18	5	3	1,358	387	334
Ark.	10,651	10,683	6,508	48	28	25	1,104	554	244
La.	5,627	4,302	4,360	-----	-----	-----	469	93	120
Okla.	6,381	5,464	3,661	5,991	1,695	973	5,240	1,668	715
Tex.	14,761	11,392	8,051	4,395	855	692	5,960	5,938	2,199
Mont.	156	90	18	26,152	33,831	38,215	6,337	9,547	6,018
Idaho	380	433	383	5,413	5,934	5,316	2,392	2,833	2,487
Wyo.	133	43	27	1,673	2,806	2,295	1,970	2,772	2,535
Colo.	13,310	2,437	3,358	7,217	9,965	4,895	2,538	2,174	2,153
N.Mex.	716	312	274	532	107	55	229	135	52
Ariz.	144	188	131	39	35	34	74	86	74
Utah	25	36	37	1,729	2,587	1,453	840	936	509
Nev.	-----	-----	---	118	141	100	98	108	70
Wash.	92	106	59	6,218	7,666	6,012	2,038	2,064	1,334
Oreg.	229	133	221	3,122	2,369	2,320	2,616	2,496	1,627
Calif.	383	319	225	1,073	1,504	779	159	188	86
U.S.	1,263,697	1,323,306	1,067,779	226,627	217,111	201,500	476,528	544,347	516,603



GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1 - (CONTINUED)									
Barley				Rye				Soybeans	
State	Average:	1951	1952	Average:	1951	1952	Average:	1951	1952
	1944-50			1944-50			1943-50		
Thousand bushels									
Maine	40	61	63	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	19	9	11	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	848	881	730	35	33	22	65	32	38
N.J.	77	132	212	31	25	6	95	160	79
Pa.	1,058	1,615	1,408	104	48	43	162	113	168
Ohio	122	95	119	87	74	58	4,511	5,596	5,766
Ind.	157	75	64	111	77	44	5,477	5,576	8,383
Ill.	189	176	208	69	68	73	12,734	11,488	17,021
Mich.	1,309	1,447	1,357	211	296	260	533	684	836
Wis.	1,765	3,412	2,786	304	218	254	210	139	255
Minn.	6,650	11,255	13,494	303	423	428	1,945	4,448	4,524
Iowa	162	780	249	46	44	29	7,459	9,766	12,353
Mo.	330	246	172	46	30	25	1,629	4,449	3,870
N.Dak.	19,816	23,692	22,588	679	832	461	26	90	109
S.Dak.	12,644	10,418	11,816	949	874	998	93	289	331
Nebr.	4,758	1,906	1,617	698	394	361	89	168	70
Kans.	2,343	847	464	117	59	28	350	786	872
Del.	44	57	62	11	4	4	235	194	309
Md.	377	527	395	17	7	10	225	228	259
Va.	514	543	577	55	38	17	378	433	478
W.Va.	65	106	49	8	4	3	5	3	2
N.C.	165	113	302	32	26	21	859	1,045	940
S.C.	32	34	48	3	4	4	79	186	363
Ga.	10	8	6	5	3	4	36	100	77
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	3
Ky.	219	218	131	21	10	12	302	309	420
Tenn.	188	79	69	20	19	10	200	388	352
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	84	38	48
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	380	895	714
Ark.	17	7	9	---	---	---	404	625	747
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	93	33	29
Okla.	540	70	40	58	16	14	14	31	187
Tex.	530	558	52	23	29	16	---	---	---
Mont.	7,450	11,949	5,281	97	62	63	---	---	---
Idaho	3,318	3,858	2,295	13	8	5	---	---	---
Wyo.	1,582	1,607	2,248	37	14	16	---	---	---
Colo.	5,588	3,338	3,149	136	34	48	---	---	---
N.Mex.	116	89	73	7	4	2	---	---	---
Ariz.	250	314	294	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	1,800	1,737	1,822	19	10	4	---	---	---
Nev.	199	206	180	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	936	1,314	677	29	46	38	---	---	---
Oreg.	1,715	1,725	1,514	118	73	77	---	---	---
Calif.	2,357	3,901	1,694	7	3	4	---	---	---
U.S.	80,316	89,268	78,131	4,508	3,899	3,412	38,732	48,085	59,603

**FLAXSEED: STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1**

State	Average	1951	1952
	1948-50		
Thousand bushels			
Minnesota	2,915	2,677	2,061
North Dakota	3,261	3,264	5,345
South Dakota	1,253	1,041	1,238
Other States	474	287	242
United States	7,902	7,269	8,886

## CROP REPORT

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 10, 1952

April 1, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

## PASTURE

Condition April 1				Condition April 1			
State	Average	1951	1952	State	Average	1951	1952
	1941-50				1941-50		
	Percent				Percent		
Maine	90	87	96	S.C.	71	74	79
M.H.	94	83	99	Ga.	75	61	79
Vt.	93	87	98	Fla.	74	76	81
Mass.	92	96	97	Ky.	81	74	77
R.I.	91	88	83	Tenn.	80	75	74
Conn.	92	90	95	Ala.	74	64	75
N.Y.	87	86	86	Miss.	73	70	72
N.J.	85	83	83	Ark.	72	72	74
Pa.	86	86	85	La.	75	72	79
Ohio	85	86	84	Okla.	75	70	75
Ind.	84	83	85	Tex.	74	55	56
Ill.	86	85	88	Mont.	84	89	84
Mich.	89	91	90	Idaho	86	86	83
Wis.	89	93	94	Wyo.	85	81	85
Minn.	87	90	93	Colo.	83	67	80
Iowa	91	90	92	N.Mex.	75	71	57
Mo.	80	80	83	Ariz.	84	75	89
N.Dak.	81	79	78	Utah	87	78	87
S.Dak.	85	86	88	Nev.	84	78	90
Nebr.	83	83	91	Wash.	82	77	81
Kans.	85	82	87	Oreg.	80	81	84
Del.	85	89	89	Calif.	77	80	80
Md.	82	85	82				
Va.	83	79	81	U. S.	83	80	82
W. Va.	80	80	82				
N.C.	84	79	84				

## PEACHES

## EARLY POTATOES 1/

Condition April 1						Condition April 1			
State	Average	1949	1950	1951	1952	Average	1951	1952	
	1941-50					1941-50			
	Percent					Percent			
N.C.	77	43	71	80	87	85	91	76	
S.C.	72	33	64	86	82	75	80	75	
Ga.	71	54	57	75	74	74	75	80	
Fla.	68	61	45	54	69	77	87	87	
Ala.	67	53	41	38	78	78	76	88	
Miss.	70	62	53	35	72	72	68	74	
Ark.	71	84	71	29	61	73	77	76	
La.	72	75	77	43	68	75	73	78	
Okla.	62	76	73	48	43	77	77	82	
Tex.	68	82	58	52	39	73	68	73	
Calif.	---	---	---	---	---	91	98	85	
11 States	71	55	62	65	72	79	83	82	

1/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before Sept. 1 in States listed.



CITRUS FRUITS

Crop		Production 1/		
and	Average	1949	1950	Indicated
State	1940-49			1951
ORANGES:		Thousand boxes		
California, all	48,196	41,860	45,110	40,800
Navels & Misc. 2/	18,273	15,630	14,610	13,800
Valencias	29,923	26,230	30,500	27,000
Florida, all	46,070	58,500	67,300	76,500
Early and Midseason 3/	25,050	33,600	36,800	42,500
Valencias	21,020	24,900	30,500	34,000
Texas, all	3,616	1,760	2,700	300
Early and Midseason 2/	2,260	1,120	1,800	200
Valencias	1,356	640	900	100
Arizona, all	905	985	1,400	750
Navels and Misc. 2/	466	585	650	350
Valencias	439	400	750	400
Louisiana, all 2/	308	360	300	50
5 States 4/	99,096	103,465	116,810	118,400
Total Early and Midseason 5/	46,358	51,295	54,160	56,900
Total Valencias	52,738	52,170	62,650	61,500

**TANGERINES:**

Florida	3,890	5,000	4,800	4,500
All oranges and tangerines:				
5 States 4/	102,986	108,465	121,610	122,900

**GRAPEFRUIT:**

Florida, all	27,280	24,200	33,200	36,000
Seedless	11,730	11,200	15,800	17,000
Other	15,550	13,000	17,400	19,000
Texas, all	17,387	6,400	7,500	200
Arizona, all	3,294	3,400	3,150	2,000
California, all	2,892	2,500	2,730	2,200
Desert Valleys	1,155	1,060	1,160	800
Other	1,737	1,440	1,570	1,400
4 States 4/	50,852	36,500	46,580	40,400

**LEMONS:**

California 4/	12,993	11,360	13,400	12,600
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**LIMES:**

Florida 4/	184	260	280	260
April 1 forecast of 1952 crop Florida limes				300

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Includes the following quantities of Temple oranges (1,000 boxes): 1949--710; 1950--1,100; 1951--1,400.

4/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

5/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 10, 1952

April 1, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

## MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	Milk produced per milk cow	"Grain" fed per milk cow				
and	Apr. 1 av.	Apr. 1,	Apr. 1,	Apr. 1,	Apr. 1,	Apr. 1,
Division:	1941-50	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952
	Pounds				Pounds	
Me.	14.5	16.1	15.0	5.8	6.2	6.4
N.H.	16.4	19.7	21.1	5.9	6.0	6.1
Vt.	17.0	19.4	19.1	6.5	6.5	6.4
Mass.	18.6	20.1	19.6	6.6	7.1	6.6
Conn.	18.5	20.8	21.4	7.0	7.2	6.7
N.Y.	20.7	23.2	23.8	7.4	7.6	7.8
N.J.	21.4	23.6	23.3	8.3	8.4	8.6
Pa.	19.2	21.7	21.4	8.5	8.3	8.2
N. Atl.	19.31	21.92	21.88	7.5	7.6	7.6
Ohio	16.3	18.0	18.8	6.8	6.7	7.1
Ind.	15.3	16.0	17.2	6.4	6.3	6.7
Ill.	16.9	18.9	18.0	8.1	7.8	7.3
Mich.	19.4	21.2	21.8	7.4	6.9	7.4
Wis.	20.1	21.2	21.3	7.3	6.9	6.9
E. N. Cent.	18.40	20.20	20.23	7.2	6.9	7.1
Minn.	20.4	23.2	23.2	7.3	7.1	7.2
Iowa	17.3	18.4	17.2	8.3	7.9	7.5
Mo.	11.1	12.2	11.9	5.5	5.3	5.4
N. Dak.	15.0	16.1	17.1	5.6	5.2	5.5
S. Dak.	13.2	14.6	13.9	5.2	5.2	4.8
Nebr.	15.5	17.6	17.0	6.3	6.5	6.6
Kans.	15.7	16.5	16.1	5.2	6.2	6.0
W. N. Cent.	15.25	17.80	17.74	6.7	6.5	6.5
Md.	16.6	17.5	18.2	7.6	8.1	7.7
Va.	12.1	15.4	15.3	5.9	5.9	5.9
W. Va.	10.2	11.2	11.0	4.4	4.1	4.1
N. C.	11.9	12.9	13.0	5.3	5.4	5.8
S. C.	11.0	12.6	12.2	4.4	3.0	4.6
Ga.	9.1	11.3	10.5	4.3	5.5	5.0
S. Atl.	11.73	13.60	13.44	5.2	5.4	5.5
Ky.	11.1	11.5	12.2	5.6	5.5	5.7
Tenn.	10.7	11.2	11.1	4.9	5.2	5.1
Ala.	9.0	9.4	10.3	5.0	5.2	5.4
Miss.	7.4	8.6	7.2	3.3	4.5	3.5
Ark.	8.0	8.8	7.7	4.0	4.5	3.7
Okla.	10.8	11.0	11.1	4.1	5.0	4.4
Tex.	8.8	10.1	9.7	4.6	5.9	5.0
S. Cent.	9.64	10.21	10.08	4.4	5.1	4.7
Mont.	15.0	15.8	14.6	4.3	4.5	4.2
Idaho	18.6	20.1	19.5	4.6	4.3	5.0
Wyo.	15.4	19.9	18.7	4.7	4.9	4.6
Colo.	16.2	20.0	17.0	6.1	5.8	6.3
Utah	18.7	19.7	20.3	5.0	5.0	4.4
Wash.	18.5	20.0	21.6	5.8	6.3	6.6
Oreg.	16.8	17.7	17.7	5.2	5.0	5.2
Calif.	20.4	22.0	23.7	5.0	5.5	6.0
West.	18.02	19.86	19.84	5.1	5.3	5.7
U.S.	15.62	17.32	17.27	6.24	6.28	6.27

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; other States, regions, and U.S., crop reporters only. Regional figures include less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Includes grain, millfeeds and other concentrates.



## CROP REPORT

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

April 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

as of  
April 1, 1952

## MARCH EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during March 1951	Number of layers on hand during March 1952	Eggs per 100 layers 1951	Eggs per 100 layers 1952	Total eggs produced during March 1951	Total eggs produced during March 1952	Jan. 1951	Mar. 1951	incl. 1952
	Thousands		Number		Millions				
Me.	2,952	3,206	1,798	1,720	53	55	156		166
N. H.	2,072	2,241	1,717	1,736	36	39	109		117
Vt.	794	813	1,866	1,916	15	16	44		46
Mass.	4,607	4,364	1,835	1,854	85	81	253		244
R. I.	508	506	1,798	1,854	9	9	27		28
Conn.	2,839	3,018	1,755	1,786	50	54	158		166
N. Y.	11,804	12,255	1,693	1,782	200	218	576		643
N. J.	12,376	12,258	1,773	1,755	219	226	595		646
Pa.	18,797	20,124	1,755	1,804	330	363	914		1,002
N. Atl.	56,749	59,385	1,757	1,787	997	1,061	2,832		3,058
Ohio	15,362	15,206	1,733	1,801	266	274	725		785
Ind.	14,538	15,598	1,823	1,879	265	293	712		795
Ill.	17,861	18,586	1,705	1,810	305	336	825		905
Mich.	9,214	8,986	1,736	1,752	160	157	450		468
Wis.	13,268	12,814	1,649	1,711	219	219	624		638
E. N. Cent.	70,243	71,190	1,730	1,797	1,215	1,279	3,336		3,591
Minn.	21,380	21,855	1,717	1,773	367	387	1,098		1,140
Iowa	27,394	28,520	1,773	1,841	486	525	1,335		1,437
Mo.	17,009	16,547	1,779	1,854	303	307	775		789
N. Dak.	3,440	3,855	1,507	1,578	52	61	134		164
S. Dak.	7,336	8,058	1,789	1,720	131	139	345		368
Nebr.	10,476	10,936	1,851	1,826	194	200	517		541
Kans.	11,845	11,583	1,826	1,879	216	218	558		582
W. N. Cent.	98,830	101,359	1,769	1,812	1,749	1,837	4,762		5,021
Del.	892	869	1,705	1,767	15	15	36		38
Md.	3,354	3,270	1,717	1,810	58	59	143		150
Va.	7,110	7,214	1,823	1,779	130	128	334		338
W. Va.	3,084	2,918	1,804	1,786	56	52	137		133
N. C.	7,950	8,819	1,686	1,674	134	148	329		380
S. C.	3,376	3,341	1,562	1,593	53	53	121		131
Ga.	5,756	5,950	1,618	1,624	93	97	220		239
Fla.	2,254	2,382	1,742	1,761	39	42	106		112
S. Atl.	33,776	34,763	1,711	1,709	578	594	1,426		1,521
Ky.	8,084	8,139	1,736	1,829	140	149	348		376
Tenn.	7,392	7,401	1,649	1,655	122	122	282		295
Ala.	5,308	5,396	1,615	1,649	86	89	195		209
Miss.	4,880	4,928	1,544	1,531	75	75	175		182
Ark.	5,622	5,331	1,628	1,628	92	87	197		196
La.	2,944	3,007	1,569	1,525	46	46	100		107
Okla.	7,812	7,319	1,755	1,798	137	132	341		357
Tex.	18,450	18,628	1,680	1,730	310	322	752		856
S. Cent.	60,492	60,149	1,666	1,699	1,008	1,022	2,390		2,578
Mont.	1,403	1,518	1,699	1,665	24	25	64		69
Idaho	1,543	1,466	1,807	1,779	28	26	77		75
Wyo.	636	604	1,696	1,742	11	11	29		29
Colo.	2,498	2,490	1,724	1,804	43	45	107		120
N. Mex.	782	764	1,727	1,593	14	12	35		35
Ariz.	549	494	1,826	1,761	10	9	24		24
Utah	2,578	2,583	1,730	1,717	45	44	126		121
Nev.	168	170	1,705	1,705	3	3	7		7
Wash.	3,694	4,053	1,817	1,872	67	76	204		226
Oreg.	2,852	3,076	1,829	1,879	52	58	150		161
Calif.	18,056	19,150	1,730	1,770	312	339	830		930
West	34,759	36,368	1,752	1,782	609	648	1,653		1,797
U.S.	354,892	363,214	1,735	1,773	6,156	6,441	16,399		17,566

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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